

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1836.

New Inventions.

PITTS' STONE CUTTER.—We were highly gratified the other day, with the opportunity of examining this machine, which may now be seen at Mr. Fairbank's shop, "Mechanic's Grove," North Monmouth. We witnessed its operation for some time upon a block of granite. It has three kinds of hammers which are made to pass over the stone. First, one which roughs it over as it is called, knocking off the inequalities and making the surface approximate to something like a level—next, a hammer or chisel of a different kind passes over which cuts down all the inequalities and makes the surface flat and more smooth—next comes the dressing hammer—this gives the finishing touch and leaves the surface as even & smooth as the nicest and most expert artist at this business could do it by hand. The machine is simple in its construction; may be moved by water, steam, or horse power. Simple as it now is, however, it is the fruit of many years study and experiment. We were shown the model of the first essay some years ago, but it was not till lately that the ingenious inventors, Messrs. John A. & Hiram A. Pitts have fully completed it. They have tried many experiments with it, and are now about offering it to the public as a valuable and effective labor saving machine. We at present see no reason why it will not answer their most sanguine expectations, and we hope that it will prove to be what has long been a desideratum, viz.—a simple and excellent machine for hammering and dressing stone.

HIGGINS' COOK STOVE.—A small model of a new Cook Stove was shewn us last week—the invention of Mr Higgins, of Turner, Oxford County. In front is an open fire place, resembling the common Franklin Stove—behind this, is a space in which wood may be put as in common cook stoves—then a door in the side and the common accompaniment of an oven—places for boilers, &c. In fact it is a common compact cook stove, attached to a fire place, and making a part and parcel of the same.

The back of the front fire place is so constructed that by pushing a slide, numerous openings or slits appear, and the flame may enter and play around the kettles, oven, &c. if needed—if not, these apertures are shut, and the fire remains in the fire place, and the smoke passes off through its appropriate flue.

Those who are fond of seeing the fire, and ob-

ject to the common stove as being a dark and cheerless concern, will here have their objections obviated.

BEARD'S BEE HOUSE.—A new kind of Bee House was exhibited at the late Fair of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, the invention of Mr Beard, of New Sharon, in this State. It consists of a box made like a house in miniature, five or six feet long, more or less, and proportioned suitably in its other dimensions.

In the middle of this he places one or two hives having slits or apertures through them in various directions. This hive, or hives, is surrounded on all sides with small boxes having passages leading from the main chamber into them. The bees fill them with honey, and they can be taken out at pleasure.

PULLEN'S METALLIC WASH BOARD.—This is not a new invention, and our readers doubtless recollect the notice which we gave of it in a former volume, but we wish to call the attention of our friends of the wash tub, to its use. We have had one in use in our family ever since they were invented, and it grows brighter and better the longer it is used. This one is made of copper, and the objection first made to it, viz. that it would corrode, &c., has been found to be purely imaginary. It is a valuable implement.

Rat Stopper.

A friend at our elbow wishes us to mention a method of stopping out rats from cellars. He was troubled with rats in his cellar. The *varmints* dug down on the outside and came in under the cellar wall. In order to put a stop to this business of their's, he carefully dug down and deposited a goodly lot of blacksmith's cinders, in such a manner that their *ratships* would have to dig or gnaw through it in order to get in.

They have since disappeared—probably giving up the scratch as hardly worth the wear and tear of *teeth and toe nails*.

Cattle Show and Fair

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop, on Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of October, 1836.

REPORT ON WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

The Committee appointed to view Working Oxen and Steers and award premiums, have attended to that duty, and offer the following Report:

The number of entries for Working Oxen are 23. Only three competitors appeared to show the strength and discipline of their oxen, and your committee were sorry to see so little competition in that branch of husbandry so important to the farming interest. Taking all things into view we award the premium of \$3 to David C. Williams, of Readfield, for his five years old oxen. The second premium to Orson Lane, of Readfield, for his seven years old oxen \$2. The two pair of oxen entered by Benj. H. Cushman, of Readfield, had they been well trained would have been entitled to a premium.

A team of ten yoke of oxen from the town of Readfield, all fine looking, and to appearance well

mated. Also a team of sixteen yoke of oxen from the town of Fayette, which we think is entitled to the Society's premium of \$20.

There were five entries of 3 years old steers, but three appeared with their certificates as required by the rules of the Society. We award the Society's premium to Elijah Snell, of Winthrop, for his three years old steers. There were other steers entitled to a premium in our opinion, had we been furnished with certificates.

Mr. J. W. Haines, of Hallowell, presented a pair of two years old steers, and also a pair of yearling steers, from the stock of S. Howard, (by his bull Young Sir Isaac.) They were all fine steers, of good size, and showing excellent points, and had Mr. Haines complied with the requisitions of the Society in presenting a written certificate of their breed, age, keeping, &c. he would have been entitled to the premium on yearling steers, as his were in the opinion of the committee, much superior to any others offered.

Entries for 2 years old steers, were 5 yoke—but three appeared with certificates. We award the Society's premium to Elijah Snell as being the best.

Five pairs one year old steers were entered for premium, two only appeared with their certificates—we award the Society's premium to Elijah Wood, of Winthrop, for his yearling steers.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES PAGE,
E. McLELLAN,
BRADFORD SAWTELL, } Committee.

REPORT ON FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Fat Cattle beg leave to make the following Report:—There were five competitors for premium on fat oxen, viz: Joseph H. Underwood, Fayette; Lewis Chase, Fayette; John Stevens, Fayette; Hiram Fifield, Readfield, and Orson Lane, Readfield. Your Committee are of opinion that Joseph H. Underwood, of Fayette, is entitled to the Society's first premium, and Lewis Chase, of Fayette, to the second premium.

WADSWORTH FOSTER, *per order*.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Farming Utensils having attended to that duty submit the following as their

REPORT.

The implements enumerated in the list furnished the Committee were Ploughs, Cultivators, Drill Machine, Roller, Horse Rake, Broad Axes, Narrow Axes, Scythes, Scarifier, Corn Sheller and Auger to bore for Marl. But few of the above named implements were entered for Premiums, and several that were entered with the Secretary, (probably owing to the unfavorable weather,) were not on the ground.

Of Ploughs, only one was presented, a turf plough by Messrs. Joseph and Amasa Wood, of Winthrop. It is one of Col. Stone's Cast Iron Ploughs, from an improved pattern, and a very good one. The wood and Fixtures appear to be workmanlike and strong; and your Committee deem it worthy the Society's premium, although it is without a competitor.

Two Cultivators were entered, one by Mr Nathan Foster, and one by Messrs. J. & A. Wood. Mr Foster's was not on the ground. The other was exhibited, and is a pretty well made implement of its kind. From its appearance and the statements made by those who have used them, your Committee believe the Cultivator to be a valuable addition to the implements of a farmer. The one exhibited may be used in the room of the seed plough on Indian hills, and for cross ploughing very early in the spring, previous to sowing; and, with the same team do double the labor. Such an one may be used instead of the harrow for covering peas and other seeds which require to be put deeper in the ground than is usually done by harrowing.

It is believed by many farmers, and not without some very good reasons, that the vegetable matter turned under in breaking up, should not be disturbed by any succeeding cultivation, until after the land has been again seeded down. It is also believed that a field will last much longer in grass, when the turf is undisturbed at the bottom of the soil, with the same amount of dressing on the top. Your Committee are however aware that the same treatment may produce different results on different kinds of soil; but experiments of this kind should be tried, and results demonstrated; and the Cultivator seems to be the implement well adapted for the purpose. The Society's Premium is therefore awarded to Messrs. J. & A. Wood.

An auger to bore for marl, was presented by Doct. E. Holmes, and appears to be well fitted for such purposes.

Bog muck has long been used in this country to some extent as a manure, and when hauled into barn yards and hog pens and suffered to remain long enough to become saturated with the urine and filth of those places, becomes a valuable top dressing for any land. The fallen leaves of the forest, sand from ponds, and the turf from the highway have been treated in the same way, and used to great advantage.

Marl, sea shells, &c., deposited much below the surface of the earth, produce surprising effects, when used as manure. As therefore the profits of the farmer are so intimately connected with his means of enriching his soil, not only the surface of the earth should be made to contribute to this valuable object, but every laudable means should be encouraged to seek for its hid treasure.

We therefore award the Society's premium on the Auger, to Doct. Holmes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PLINY HARRIS,
JOHN FRYE,
R. H. VARNEY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Gun Powder.

Every farmer should keep on hand a supply of this noise-making, mischief-doing, life-destroying, life-preserving compound, not to shoot his neighbors nor his neighbor's horses, nor solely for the purpose of killing crows and blasting rocks; but the lives of animals which are choked with apples, potatoes, &c. may be saved with it by observing the following RECIPE.

Confine the animal afflicted in any way so that the head can be raised and the mouth opened—then take out the tongue and put a small quantity of gun powder down the throat. It will cause the animal to cough violently and throw out the obstruction in the passage. The relief will be immediate.

A neighbor of mine saved a cow a few days

since in the above manner. Try it, and depend upon it you will be more successful than in following the recipe of him of the Comic Almanac for catching rabbits.

The way they raise Potatoes Down East.

Plough the land to a good depth, make it fine and level with a harrow or cultivator, and furrow about four inches deep, taking pains that the furrows are straight; then drop the potatoes in the furrows ten or twelve inches apart and cover them by turning two light furrows together over them.—When the plants have got to the height of an inch or two, take a small horse harrow and let it be drawn exactly upon the rows, taking care to carry round the harrow at the ends, or the potatoes will be rooted up. If the harrow be about three feet wide at the hinder part, the surface of the ground will all be stirred and left nearly level. After the plants have got up about six inches high, use a cultivator between rows, and no more labor is necessary till digging time.

I pursued this plan in raising the long reds this year. When I had dug forty bushels, thinking the yield pretty good, I paced the ground on which they grew and made it eighteen square rods; a more accurate measure gave sixteen. One third of an acre produced 140 bushels. When I commenced digging the surface was nearly level, and none of the potatoes grew out of the ground.—What is the use in hilling potatoes?

"There is nothing like adapting things to their places."

In this free country where a man has the right "of taking off his beard with a scythe, or of going to mowing with a razor," I take the liberty, not to protest against, but to make a few modest remarks upon the report of the Committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Soc. on Ploughing Match. That Committee through their Chairman report that "none of the work was done as it ought to have been," and I agree. He also reports that the ploughs used were unsuitable (with one exception)—afterwards stating that exception to be Mr Wood's plough, and to this I do not agree. If none of the other ploughs were better adapted to the places in which they were used, than a razor is to mowing, Mr Wood's plough certainly was not better adapted to the place, than a scythe is to splitting rocks. Men differ in their views about ploughs as well as other things, and I should think they must judge of their excellence on different principles, or they would never come to results so much at variance. In judging of the value of a plough there are three important considerations which in my opinion overbalance all others; 1st, the power required to move it. 2d, the ease with which it is guided by the ploughman. 3d, the manner in which it performs the work. Now how any "man in his senses" can call that "a very good plough," which, when the power is applied three inches on one side of the centre of the beam, and consequently as far out of its proper place, and in spite of the utmost exertion of the ploughman, will run on to the land so far as to cut a wider furrow than it turns, I do not know. This was exactly the case with Mr Wood's plough. The plough used by Mr Foster, was one of Col. Stone's second size sward ploughs, of rather more weight than Mr Wood's, and made better work at the Ploughing Match, with more ease to the ploughman, and that too with a more undisciplined team. From having held both the ploughs, and seen them work there, and in other places, I am prepared to say, that under any circumstances the plough used by Mr Foster is managed with more ease, and will make bet-

ter work than the one used by Mr Wood; and if the Gentleman can inform me why Mr Wood's is the best, I shall feel myself under obligation to him, for I want to purchase a plough, and I would like to get the best. Mr Lane's plough I did not notice particularly, nor Mr Shaw's, farther than to see that it shaved though I thought it was not a razor. Knowing the circumstances under which Mr Shaw came on to the ground, I should not be disposed to say much of the adaptation of his "things" to their places.

For want of time this evening I close this communication, and defer further remarks on the report, and save other subjects I have in mind for a future number.

A FARMER.

Oct. 31, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Truth is hard to Bear.

TO ELIJAH WOOD, Esq.—Sir—As you are a man of years, observation and experience, it becomes me to treat you with more politeness than you did some of the people of the village in Winthrop and elsewhere in your communication in the 39th No. of the current volume of the Farmer.—You seem to suppose that some of us are drones and idlers. This certainly provoked my ire. To tell you the truth, I belong to said village, and labor some, most willingly to be sure, for those who find me a little alcohol, but occasionally for others. I have supposed if I worked half of the time, if I did tend store or stand round a piazza the other half, all would be well—but you have intimated that should I live to old age I shall become a pauper. Sir, this disturbs me again. You have more than hinted that I now live on my friends and neighbors. Sir, in seasons of plenty by labor, tho' I work only half as much as you would like, I get along—but in scarce seasons like the present, I know I sponge a little from them, and mayhap I shall call on the town, which I know I must should I become unable to labor half the time—what then? The wealthy inhabitants must help a little—those who labor every day, (Sundays excepted). This Sir, I do not so much regret, because a man of your funds would not feel it; but you not only disturb me, but my street companions will take the hint, perhaps, and I shall be compelled to loiter alone, which, you know is always disagreeable. I know by experience that idleness is prolific of mischief, and such hours have often cost me considerable, which would have been saved, were I to labor to your satisfaction every day. But then, how could the poor Lawyers live, if all minded their word and business, as no doubt you do?—they would starve! Now am I not a benevolent man, in taking such a course as will give them and their families a subsistence, even at the risk of my becoming a Town charge with my family? Sir, is there no such thing as satisfying you, and preventing your scolding, than for me to become a pretty industrious character, and helping you get in your grain, &c. by your paying me the money for it? I fear you will have to scold on, for to tell you the whole fact, I am loath to work half the time—work always was disagreeable to me, and I fear it always will be, even if I knew you would have to help me and my family some in scarce seasons, or if I should be sick or lame. But if others, by your hints, in the village, should leave me alone in the streets, which alone would satisfy you, I may alter my mind and course and leave off gambling and tavern hunting. Now, venerable sir, I only add, that I dislike your old fashioned plain dealing, even if you do have to tap your ready rhino box once in

a while for me and my companions, when we become old. Does it look well for you to hurt the feelings of so many?

Yours with all due respect.

One who does not like to be rebuked.

For the Maine Farmer.

Enterprise.

MR. HOLMES:—I have observed that several of your Correspondents have noticed the situation, want of enterprise, and narrow conduct of some of the inhabitants of Winthrop Village.

As I live not far from it, I have been not a little surprised, that, for years, there should not have been some pains taken to bring into it, more mechanics, and laborers. Not one who can make a common comb, a card, an umbrella, a scythe, a hoe, a rake, an ox yoke; or a Morocco Shoe Maker, a Tinman, a Potter, a Cooper, and many other kinds of Mechanics much needed, and who might make their business more profitable here, than where provision and fuel are very much dearer.

But why is it so, when no other place is thus destitute? It is because the inhabitants had rather ride in their earriages, (of which there are enough, though the kinds most used are not manufactured in the village,) than be profitably employed at some useful occupation.—It is for the want of enterprise—the want of spirit in the inhabitants.

Why do we pay so much money to other States and places? Will not the inhabitants arouse, and suggest some plan to benefit themselves and the public? If the merchants of Lynn had been as inattentive to their own interest as ours are, think ye that the thousand and one Shoemakers would now be there, calling for the support of their families from the merchants?

HINTS.

N. B. Some of the above enumerated articles are sometimes manufactured in the village—but not followed as a steady employment.

Egyptian Wheat.

We learn by a letter from Mr John Calkin of Elizabethtown, Essex, County, N. Y. that he has a new variety of Wheat, which he believes to be the true Egyptian. It was originally taken from a wild goose, has a number of small heads growing on each side of the principal head and making a head an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and containing in some instances 150 kernels of grain. It is more productive than common wheat and is not liable to smut or the attacks of the weevil. It is a spring grain and requires early sowing. Mr C. being desirous to contribute his mite towards the improvements of the present age, requests us to say to such farmers as wish to procure seed that he will furnish them on making their applications to him, post paid. We are inclined to the opinion that it is a valuable variety and worthy the attention of wheat growers.

NOTE. We have seen some of the above kind of wheat which was raised in this vicinity, it promises well.

ED. M. F.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

On the Treatment of Old Fruit Trees

which it is wished to preserve; and on the advantages of laying Cow-Dung at the Bases of their Trunks, and also at the Rootstalks of Vines.

In most old gardens there are to be found aged remains of some favorite fruit tree, which the proprietor is unwilling to have removed, either from its having produced excellent fruit, or from early associations connected with it. Hence it still retains its place, though age, the chisel, and the pruning-knife have been hard upon it, and it remains a heartless stump, and almost leafless skeleton of a tree.

Such was the case some twelve years ago, with a green gage plum tree, which for many years had been trained against a wooden fence ten feet high,

and had long delighted both old and young by the yearly produce of an abundant crop of delicious, juicy, flavored fruit; but it was now old, and exhausted; and its yearly crops were "few and far between."

In the course of some judicious improvements, it was found necessary to remove the old wooden fence, and to build in its place a substantial brick wall. By this event, a favorable opportunity occurred to have the old plum tree removed, and a young healthy tree planted in its place. Having represented to my employer the propriety of so doing, his answer was, "I wish if possible, to preserve it: it has produced excellent fruit, and was a great favorite with my father. See what you can do."

As many young gardeners, on entering their first situation, may be similarly circumstanced, I will relate the means I adopted, together with the result. In the first place I cut down the tree to the lowest live wood on the bole (which, in this case, was 2 i-2 feet from the ground,) leaving the branch 20 inches long, I then collected four barrow loads of fresh cow-dung, and laid it round the stem to the distance of four feet on every side, and rising conically 6 inches above where the trunk was cut off; and, in order to conceal the unsightly appearance of the dung, I covered it with sand 2 inches thick. This was done in February; and in due time the live buds of the branch broke, and grew apace. During the heat of summer, the surface of the dung became finely pulverised; and, on examination, I found that strong healthy roots had issued from the bottom of the branch which was left, and had spread through the whole mass of dung which enveloped it. The following spring, I gave it another coating of the same, extending to the distance of 6 ft; repeating it the third year, and occasionally since. The result was that the tree grew so rapidly, that I was soon enabled to form a handsome, well-regulated, fan-shaped head, which fills the whole space of its original allotment, and has borne, for these eight years past, excellent and abundant crops.

This is a mode that may be safely adopted with old fruit trees that are worthy of preservation whether cut down or not. In the latter case, I would recommend that the soil be removed to the distance of 4 or 5 feet from the bole, to the depth of the strong leading roots, and a layer of fresh cow-dung, 6 inches thick, spread on them, and covered with sand, and left for one season to the influence of the sun and air. It will soon be discovered whether the cow-dung acts beneficially, by the renewed vigor of the tree, and its sending forth young wood. In this case, a judicious pruning of the old wood is necessary; and in the spring another and more extended layer of dung should be added.

Where vines are planted on the outside of forcing-houses, and the roots have got into improper subsoil, the removal of the soil from the stem, and a barrowful of fresh cow-dung laid round them, never fails to cause the protrusion of strong vigorous roots: but it is advisable not to begin forcing early, when it is applied, as the moisture, in very cold weather, may prevent the due circulation of the sap.

Vermont Bee Hive.

This hive was invented and patented by John M. Weeks of Salisbury, Vt. We think it an improvement worthy of the attention of all bee owners. From the acquaintance we have with Mr Weeks we think he is master of his business—he is a close observer, and has given much attention to the management of bees. On his plan, the surplus pure honey, without bread, may be taken from the bees, as fast as they fill up, without danger from stings, or depriving them of any part of their winter stores, or disturbing the main colony in the operation. Bees may also be transferred from one hive to another.

Mr W. makes his colonies as near equal in numbers and strength as possible, by uniting two or more small swarms, which prevents their robbing each other, and divides those which are too large to suit his own convenience, thus multiplies his colonies to any desirable extent without their swarming. He compels any stock he chooses to supply their Apiaries with extra queens, by which any colony which have lost their queens by accident or otherwise, can be replenished or supplied with

a sovereign at any time during the breeding season. Mr W. tells us that the success of the cultivation of bees depends principally on the management of the queens, and preventing their destruction by the moth, and has published a book which is designed as an accompaniment to the hive. The book is a concise work, and Mr W. says "contains all that is necessary to make a skillful Apiarian." It is entitled "A Manual, or an easy Method of Managing Bees, with infallible Rules to prevent their destruction by the Moth." It contains 13 plain, concise and easy rules by which the bees may be managed in every manner their nature will admit of, and at the same time make them the most profitable to their owner.

Mr W. tells us, that from six years' experience in the use of the Vermont Hive, his stock hives have paid him the interest of from \$150 to \$500 each hive in a season. We commend Mr W.'s hive and manual to the examination of the public.

—Vermont Argus.

Importation of Grain.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes under date of the 10th September, that the state of the crops in many parts of America, and the necessity which will exist for considerable importations of grain into the United States, will, however, give a turn to commercial operations, which with other circumstances, leaves little doubt but that specie will soon begin to flow back to England. Shipments of bonded grain have already been commenced across the Atlantic, to some extent; and it is estimated that but for the check imposed upon the facilities hitherto afforded in obtaining discounts, at least 50,000 quarters of grain would have been in the course of exportation to American ports.

The Americans, according to the latest commercial advices, were making preparations for entering into contracts for the importation of wheat, and and other descriptions of corn, to make good the deficiency in the produce of this year's crops.—The circumstances just noticed, it is therefore confidently expected, will prevent any farther extensive drain of the precious metals, and will turn the balance of trade in favor of this country, and this too, without the recurrence of any panic in the commercial world, which the alarmists in the city are so confident must be the result of the advance in the rate of interest by the directors of the Bank of England.—Baltimore Fur.

Solidification of Carbonic Acid.

It is stated in the *Annales de Chimie*, that M. Thilorier had communicated to the Academy of Sciences the important scientific discovery, that carbonic acid could be rendered solid by chemical process. "A jet of liquid carbonic acid was received in a glass phial, which underwent an expansion of 400 times its original volume. By this so intense cold was produced, that one part of the carbonic acid congealed in a white powder and adhered to the glass! This powder existed for some minutes, and without pressure. If the finger be placed in solid carbonic acid, the heat converts it into gas, the expansion of which repels the finger. A few grains of this powder, closed in a vessel, soon expelled the cork. Solid carbonic acid, containing a small portion of water, which is thought to be derived from the moisture of the air, and in this experiment it is important to remove the hygrometric moisture, both of the air and of the vessels, as it is justly supposed that this water facilitated the congelation of the acid. The temperature of the congelation was determined by a spirit thermometer graduated to 187 degrees below zero, to which was added 44 degrees for the tube of the thermometer, which could not be cooled: so that the cold observed was not less than 231 degrees!"—Saturday Courier.

Dysentery.—A correspondent of the New Haven Daily Herald communicates the following recipe for this dangerous disease, which at this season so often proves fatal to children.

"Having heard this morning that there are many cases of Dysentery in this city, I send you a receipt for a remedy, which I have never known to fail of effecting a cure: Take half a tumbler of lime water, ten drops tannum, and fifteen drops essence cinnamon. Dose for a grown person, table spoonful every hour.

Silk Culturist.

From the Silk Culturist.

We copy the following communication of Messrs Duponzeau and D'Homergue of Philadelphia, from the Republican Compiler, published at Gettysburg, Pa. and are pleased to learn the facts therein contained. The suggestions of the gentlemen also meet our hearty approval, and would recommend their general adoption. The growth of silk is the first object and should receive every encouragement in the power of legislators and individuals to give—the manufacture will follow as a matter of course. Though we are always pleased to receive visits from our silk friends in other States, yet we cannot recommend to them to incur the expense of a journey for the mere purpose of obtaining instruction in reeling silk. As we have often said, reeling is an art rather than a science, and must be acquired by practice. All the instruction of which the subject is susceptible could be imparted in an hour, and indeed all that can be said about it, is already in the hands of silk growers in the form of Manuals, Treatises, and Periodical publications. Let them furnish themselves with approved reels and follow the directions that have repeatedly been given, and we will insure that a little practice and experience will make them good reelers.

Mrs. CATHARINE HEAGEN, residing near Gettysburg, Adams county, Penn. called on me two days ago, and asked my advice respecting her intention to go to Connecticut, to improve herself in the art of making Raw, Floss and Sewing Silk. She shewed me several specimens of those three kinds; the raw and floss silk made by herself, and the sewing silk part by herself, and the remainder by other ladies in her neighborhood, and elsewhere in Penn.,—among which were two skeins made by Mrs. Susannah Ritter, the lady of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, which particularly attracted my attention, not only on account of their perfection, but, as proving to the world the genuine republican spirit which prevails in this State; where the wife of the Chief Magistrate does not disdain to put her hands to work of domestic industry. History records similar examples three thousand years ago; but they are thought by many to be poetical and fabulous; here they are reality.

All these preparations of silk were made with no other machinery than the common spinning wheel, and without any of the aids that are employed in Europe for the same purpose.

As the journey of Mrs. Heagen to Connecticut was recommended to her, or approved of by a number of her respectable friends, I did not wish to rely on my own opinion alone to give her the advice that she required. I called in Mr D'Homergue, who with so much success directed the experimental filature which I established in this city, in the years 1830 and 1831 where raw silk was produced, which sent to England and France, was manufactured there into elegant stuffs, not surpassed by any imported from Europe. Here I had the opportunity of witnessing the skill and dexterity of American females in the preparation of silk. An eminent silk merchant, at Paris, had written to me that it would take ten years before our women could be perfect in the art of reeling silk. My correspondent at Manchester, (Mr Edward Molynex, an eminent throwster,) when he received the

silk reeled in this city, wrote to me that he would undertake to sell any quantity of it. To be sure, it had some defects; it was made of all sorts and descriptions of cocoons that I could collect—and part of it was reeled by our women in the first year of their apprenticeship; but on the whole, it served its purpose, and was successfully manufactured. While the raw silk of Europe is found to lose in throwing or twisting, by what is called WASTE, from 5 to 10 per cent. (I mean the silk,) our's lost in England, only 8 5-8, owing in part, to the superior strength of the material.

Mrs. Heagen exhibited to Mr D'Homergue and myself, the samples of silk that I mentioned above, and we were both of opinion that no superior silk had been made in this country, with similar means. I do not mean to except the silk made at Mansfield, in Connecticut, where Mr D'Homergue and myself have remained five days, and seen all their processes. We particularly admired Mrs. Heagen's floss silk; it was perfect of its kind. We also saw sewing silk made by Mrs. Sarah Leas, Mrs. G. R. Smith, Miss Sally Long and Miss Eliza Essom, of Littlestown, Pa., and also, some made by the family of Dr. Jefferson Shields, of Emmitsburg, Md. We found it equal to that made in Connecticut. We had before seen many samples of sewing silk, made in different parts of this State, of which in general, we formed the same opinion. We have also seen cocoons raised in Pennsylvania, which yield it, in beauty and excellence, to none produced elsewhere.

Upon the whole, then, without meaning to disparage, the skill and talent of the women of Connecticut, to which we have always been disposed to do ample justice, we think that those of Pennsylvania, have, at present at least, nothing to learn from them. Pennsylvania is able to stand by herself; the progress she has made within the last few years is a pledge of future success. We therefore, have given it to Mrs. Heagen, as our decided opinion, that her intended journey to Connecticut would only be to her a loss of time and money; we recommended to her to return home, and proceed as she had done, but to employ, in her reeling, the Italian reel, instead of the spinning wheel she has used, which she intends to do in future. It will of course, take time before she is perfect in the use of it; but experience, joined to native ingenuity, can do a great deal.

While I am on the subject of silk, I take this opportunity to say a few words more, which I hope, will not be thought out of place. The making of sewing silk, and occasionally, of stockings, mittens, gloves, caps, and other articles of hosiery, and of the coarser manufactures, such as coach lace, suspenders, and other like articles, which cannot be so perfect, nor afforded at the same price as those imported, is not in my opinion, the objects which we ought to pursue. These are not the articles for which we pay millions annually to Europe. Those are the more elegant and precious stuffs, which,

under the names of Velvets, Florence, Gros de Naples, and a variety of other denominations, are seen every where adorning the persons of our females, and used as articles of furniture in our apartments. We cannot expect to manufacture them ourselves for some years to come, and we ought not to attempt it. We ought to do with Silk what we have done with Cotton—turn our attention, in the first place to the raising of the raw material, and preparing it for exportation. We should therefore, plant every where the White, Italian, and Chinese Mulberry—raise silk worms and cocoons in great quantities, and learn how to reel them into merchantable raw silk. This article is in great demand, both in England and France, and brings a high price. When cocoons are plenty, filatures will come of course, and afford a ready market for them, which will be more profitable to the farmer than the making of sewing silk. When American raw silk shall be for sale in our markets, I have no doubt that foreign agents will come over here to purchase it, and I should not be astonished, when cocoons are plenty, to see foreigners come over here and establish filatures to supply with raw silk their manufactures at home. This is the natural course of things. In the meantime, we shall perfect ourselves in the preparation of the raw material for exportation abroad, or manufacture at home. Then we shall see throwsters, weavers, dyers, and manufactures of every description, abound from foreign countries with their machinery; and manufactures will be established among us, and attain the requisite degree of perfection. I well recollect, that in the years 1831 and 1832, silk throwsters came over to us in great numbers from England. They had heard of the filature in Philadelphia, and thought that it was ready to find them full employment. Most of them were obliged to return to their own country. Some have remained here, and are employed in the North in throwing (that is to say TWISTING) FOREIGN RAW SILK. This is much to be lamented, as it is feared we may follow the example of the Mexicans, who manufacture foreign silk, and raise none of their own. Their manufactures are so dear that they cannot be sold out of their own country. Their sewing silk it is said, sells from 12 to 20 dollars a pound. It is, indeed, beautiful, being made with the best raw silk, while Europe refuse silk is employed for that purpose.

It is much to be wished that a PATTERN FILATURE should be established in or near the city of Philadelphia. This might be done by a company, patronized and supported by the Legislature. The REELING OF RAW SILK for exportation, or sale in our markets, should be our first object. We should not attempt to manufacture; the time for that has not yet arrived. I have heard of companies in the North, who undertake, at once, the raising of silk worms, production of cocoons, reeling, throwing and manufacturing of the material. I wish them every success, but

doubt their obtaining it. The reeling of the cocoons into merchantable raw silk, is, in my opinion, the key-stone of the edifice. Filatures will encourage the farmers to plant mulberry trees, and raise silk worms, and will draw foreign manufacturers to our country, from whom our citizens will soon learn their valuable arts.

When, in the year 1770, the Colonial Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the recommendation of Dr. Franklin, undertook to promote the culture of silk in the Province, they began by establishing a filature at Philadelphia. It was the plan which Franklin had recommended, and which Georgia had pursued for several years with success. The Revolution put an end to those establishments.—We can do no better than to pursue the same system.

Massachusetts Silk Company.

This company which was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature with a capital of \$150,000, is said to be in a very promising condition. Their plantation, which contains 160 acres, in the town of Framingham, is pleasantly situated about two miles from the Worcester and Boston Rail Road, and is said to be well adapted to growth of the mulberry. They have 78,000 White mulberry trees, and 7,360 Chinese in a flourishing condition, besides a seed bed of two acres of White and Chinese plants. The stockholders are expecting good dividends from their investments, and we have no doubt their anticipations will be fully realized.—*lb*

Silk Culture.

As the capability of the *Morus Multicaulis* to endure our winters has been agitated, and as the tree is decidedly the most valuable to the silk grower, (in which class a great many western farmers are already enumerated,) I propose to give a few general directions as to its cultivation; the common sense of which, and the fact that they are practical and theoretical, will I trust, recommend them to every farmer who is the least interested in this subject.

Such is the luxuriant nature of the *Morus Multicaulis*, that it will grow in almost any soil, and unless checked by the poorness of a soil, or if in a soil rich by artificial means, it will continue to grow green until the unripe parts of it are frozen, which is an operation no tree will endure, for the unripe wood of every tree will be killed by the frost.

From this disposition of the *Multicaulis* to continue its growth, we derive a very common sense remedy, which is simply to put it on our poorer soils; and to save every twig, we must put it in a soil so poor that it will not grow at all without cultivation; we can give when we choose, and withhold when we choose, and of course control the tree. It follows then, that too much cultivation, or too rich a soil will kill the tree; the converse is, a poorer soil and less cultivation.

It is extremely doubtful whether there is any land under cultivation, west of the mountains, so poor as that the *Multicaulis* will require cultivation on it. A very experienced and successful cultivator, and one who has many thousand trees, which have endured the two or three last winters, says:

"The best soil for the *Multicaulis* is dry loam, as well gravelly or stony, resting on a gravelly or open sub-soil, that will freely let the water pass off, and give no obstruction to the roots; or a medium quality, safer to be too poor than too rich, for I am confident that my land which is occupied by the mulberry is in better condition than when first set with it. It would be as well if the land was cultivated a year or two without fermented manure, unless quite low in condition before the trees were set in it. Sandy soil is next best, if not too loose and rich with manure. Rich, moist soil is wholly out of the question."

From the above quotation farmers will perceive that their greatest danger in the cultivation of the *Multicaulis* arises from the richness of the soil; and yet no one can doubt that there is enough of a medium quality to raise large quantities of

silk; and there is little doubt that time will prove what now seems paradoxical, that the poorest soil of the country is the richest.

The whole matter may be summed up in a few words. Plant the *Multicaulis* in a poor soil, and unless very poor, withhold all cultivation, except simply to keep down the weeds, and in any event, do not cultivate or disturb the earth after the middle of August.—*Ohio State Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

The National Gazette, of the 18th instant has an ably written editorial article on the subject of British and American finance, in which we find the following bold though just assertion:

"Thirty years will make the *Silk* of the United States a prodigious article of production. A staple second only to cotton."

Of the truth of the above prediction there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who may have been an observer of passing events for the last 18 months. Since that period a spirit of inquiry has been abroad throughout our wide spread confederacy, with respect to the *Silk Culture*, and the capacity of the country for its production, which has, and will continue to make it a favorite branch of husbandry. The facility with which mulberry orchards can be produced, the happy adaptation of our climate to the raising of the silk-worm, the interesting and pleasing nature of the labor of feeding the worms, and the great profit accruing from the business, all conspire to make it a most popular employment.

There are perhaps no branches of human industry offering so many and such strong inducements to pursue it as does the *Silk Culture*. In five or six weeks, with care and attention, the whole labor of producing the raw silk is over, and such is the immense net profit resulting from it, that a very few acres of even the poorest land, in that time, will yield sufficient to support an ordinarily sized family in comfort. There is one advantage attending it, which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of those of them who have worn-out fields, which are now measurably unproductive. The poorest sands and gravels, with very little manuring, it is known, will produce the mulberry as kindly as the richest and most generous soils. It is known too, that the foliage raised on the former, impart more elasticity and lustre to the silk, and is infinitely better suited to the production of the article, than that which is grown on the best and most fertile lands. An advantage such as this is of immense value to the country, as it places the very sterile portions on an equality at least with the most high priced lands in the country. Such being the fact, it necessarily follows as a natural consequence, that the culture of the Mulberry must grow in the affections of the people, for after all, profit is the great lever that moves all human actions, and gives impetus to human enterprise.

While we are upon this subject we would advise all who may be disposed to enter into the business the ensuing spring—whether with a view of planting out trees or cuttings, or sowing the seed of the mulberry,—to prepare their ground this fall.—By ploughing or digging it up they will both clean and mellow it, and thus render it in the best possible condition to nurture and sustain whatever they may put into it.

From the Silk Culturist.

Silk Investigation.

We stated in our last number that Hon. Andrew T. Judson was appointed by the Committee of Manufactures of the House of Representatives to make a report on the present state of the culture and manufacture of silk in the United States and expressed our doubts of his attending to the subjects on account of his having resigned his seat in Congress and accepted the office of Judge of the District Court of this district. We have since had an interview with him, and are gratified to learn that he has decided on giving the subject a thorough investigation, and communicating the result to Congress at its next session.

For the purpose of collecting the facts, he has issued the following circular, a copy of which will be forwarded to silk growers and manufactures as far as they are known, and it is hoped they will

lose no time in answering the interrogatories and returning it, as it will require considerable time and labor to draw up the report after the statistics collected. Such gentlemen as are engaged in the business and do not receive a circular, will please impute it to their not being known, and communicate all the information in their possession, directed to Mr Judson.

As it is desirable that the committee should have all the facts in relation to the subject matter of their inquiry, all publishers of every newspaper in the United States would especially aid them, and promote the enterprise by copying the circular.

CANTERBURY, CON. Sept. 17, 1836.

SIR:—At the last session of Congress, the Committee on Manufactures were instructed by the House of Representatives, to enquire into the expediency of promoting the growth and manufacture of Silk in the United States, and the business of the House of Representatives was such, that the Committee were unable to complete the contemplated investigations.

You will confer a favor on many of your fellow citizens, and no doubt, promote the great interest of the country, in this valuable and increasing branch of business, by filling up the enclosed blanks, with the result of your own knowledge, or enquiries, and returning the same to me at your earliest leisure.

You will also please to add any other suggestions, which you may deem important.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW T. JUDSON.

1st. What number of the *Morus Multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry trees are growing in the— of one year old, and under?

2d. What number of do 2 years?

3d. " " 3 " "

4th. " " 4 do and over?

5th. What number of Italian or White Mulberry Trees of one year old and under?

6th. What number of Italian or White Mulberry Trees of two years old?

7th. What number of Italian or White Mulberry Trees of three years old?

8th. What number of Italian or White Mulberry Trees of four years old?

9th. What number of Italian or White Mulberry Trees of five years old and over?

10th. What quantity of ground is now in use for the production of Silk?

11th. What quantity of ground is in preparation for the production of Silk?

12th. What amount of Silk has been raised in any one year previous to 1837?

13th. What amount, according to present appearances, will be an annual average crop hereafter?

14th. How many Silk Reels are in operation?

15th. " " Sewing Silk Machines?

16th. " " Silk Looms?

17th. What amount of Sewing Silk has been manufactured in any year?

18th. What amount of Wove Silk Goods?

19th. What number of Silk Manufactories are established or projected?

20th. What quantity of goods is it expected they can manufacture per month?

21st. What kind of Goods?

22d. What number of individuals are turning their attention to Silk Growing and Manufacturing?

23d. What will be the probable amount invested in five years?

24th. In the experiments that have been made, has any thing appeared *uncongenial* in soil or climate either to the Worm or Tree?

25th. If this question is answered in the affirmative, has experience enabled the Silk Grower to overcome the difficulties?

26th. What number of Companies have been incorporated, and what is the aggregate amount of their capital?

Iron Roofs.

The New York Star speaks in terms of high admiration of a plan recently invented in that city for covering houses with sheet iron. The editor has examined the roof of a large ware-house constructed of iron, and asserts that for durability, strength, tightness, and lightness, it is greatly superior to roofs of any other material. It consists of seventeen convex rows of iron plates on each

inclination of the roof. They are made of pieces of sheet iron riveted firmly together like the boiler of a steam engine, and form as many grooves or gutters which carry off the water. They are traversed outside and within by iron bars, which are anchored in the walls, and thus hold the whole roof as well as the upper part of the house compactly together, on the principle of the chain bridge. By wedges inserted in the middle junction of the bars outside, the roof may be at any time made still more firm and water tight. It will bear any weight of snow, and the whole structure is less in weight than ordinary roofs.—*Balt. Amer.*

TO PROMOTE HEALTH.

Reciprocal action between the skin and other organs.

In tracing the connexion between suppressed perspiration and the production of individual diseases, we shall find that those organs which possess some similarity of function sympathize most closely with each other. Thus the skin, the bowels, the lungs, the liver, and the kidneys sympathize readily, because they have all the common office of throwing waste matter out of the system, each in a way peculiar to its own structure; so that if the exhalation from the skin, for example, be stopped by long exposure to cold, the large quantity of waste which it was charged to excrete, and which in itself is hurtful to the system, will most probably be thrown upon one or other of the above-named organs, whose function will consequently become excited; and if any of them, from constitutional or accidental causes be already weaker than the rest, as often happens, its health will naturally be the first to suffer. In this way, the bowels become irritated in one individual, and occasion bowel complaint; while in another it is the lungs which become affected, giving rise to catarrh or common cold, or perhaps even to inflammation. When, on the other hand, all these organs are in a state of vigorous health, a temporary increase of function taken place in them, and relieves the system, without leading to any local disorder; and the skin itself speedily resumes its activity, and restores the balance between them.

One of the most obvious illustrations of this reciprocity of action is afforded by any convivial company seated in a warm room in a cold evening. The heat of the room, the food, and wine, and the excitement of the moment, stimulate the skin, cause an afflux of blood to its surface, and increase in a high degree the flow of the insensible perspiration; which thus, while the heat continues, carries off an undue share of the fluids of the body and leaves the kidneys almost at rest. But the moment the company goes into the cold external air, a sudden reversion of operations takes place; the cold chills the surface, stops the perspiration, and directs the current of the blood towards the internal organs, which presently become excited,—and, under this excitation, the kidneys, for example, will in a few minutes excrete as much of their peculiar fluid as they did in as many of the preceding hours. The reverse of this, again, is common in diseases obstructing the secretion from the kidneys; for the perspiration from the skin is then altered in quantity and quality, and acquires much of the peculiar smell of the urinary fluid.

When the lungs are the weak parts, and their lining membrane is habitually relaxed, accompanied by an unusual amount of mucous secretion from its surface, cold applied to the skin throws the mass of the blood previously circulating there inward upon the lungs, and increases that secretion to a high degree. Were this secretion to accumulate, it would soon fill up the air-cells of the lungs, and

cause suffocation; but to obviate this danger the Creator has so constituted the lungs, that any foreign body coming in contact with them excites the convulsive effort called coughing, by which a violent and rapid expiration takes place, with a force sufficient to hurry the foreign body along with it, just as peas are discharged by boys with much force through short tubes by a sudden effort of blowing. Thus, a check given to perspiration, by diminishing the quantity of blood previously circulating on the surface, naturally leads very often to increased expectoration and cough, or, in other words, to common cold.—*COMBE'S PHYSIOLOGY.*

Summary.

The barn of Mr Luke H. French of Skowhegan, containing a horse and six or seven head of neat cattle, besides a large quantity of hay, grain, farming utensils and other property, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night the 26th, ult. The consequences of this calamity, sufficiently shocking in themselves, are much aggravated by the belief that the barn of Mr French was set on fire by his own FATHER! The supposed culprit was apprehended by virtue of a warrant issued upon the complaint of his son on Thursday, and was brought before Samuel Philbrick Esq. associated with John G. Neil Esq. of this place who, after examination, ordered him to recognize with sufficient sureties in the sum of \$1000, for his appearance before the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Norridgework on the first Tuesday of June next; and upon failure to furnish such sureties the respondent was committed to await his trial. Some of the facts and circumstances detailed by the witnesses at the examination were as follows. On Wednesday night between the hours of eleven and twelve, the respondent, John E. French arose from his bed, and his wife who was awakened by the noise he made in shutting the door, arose and saw him go towards the barn. Apprehensive of evil, she went into the room where her son slept, a lad about 15 years old, and told him to get up and go and tell Luke that his Father had gone to the barn. The boy immediately got up, but before he left the house he saw the light of the flames through crevices of the barn. He ran in great alarm to the house of Mr Luke French which stands but a few feet from that of the respondent, and informed him that his barn was on fire. Luke instantly arose, rushed towards the barn and met his father coming from the barn towards the house with a tin quart cup in his hand. He caught hold of the old gentleman and exclaimed, "Good God Father, you have not set my barn on fire have you?"—The father made no answer but proceeded to the house. The son ran to the barn for the purpose of rescuing his cattle from the fire; but upon opening the stable door, the flames met him and he was forced back. Neighbors rushed to his assistance in vain. The scene of distress was rendered ten fold more appalling by the cries of agony made by the poor beasts in their vain efforts to escape from the conflagration! Other circumstances were related by the witnesses—such as previous threats and subsequent statements confirming the evidence of his guilt. The quart cup was also produced and ashes were found adhering to the bottom and sides of it.

Destructive Fires.—The splendid new Theatre in Cincinnati, belonging to James H. Caldwell, of New Orleans, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st ult. The loss is estimated at from thirty to forty thousand dollars. The fire originated through the carelessness of the person who had charge of the lamps, in placing a candle too near a bottle of turpentine, which caught fire, burst, and scattered its burning contents among the surrounding scenery, and the entire building was a complete pile of ruins in twenty or thirty minutes.

Another and a more extensive conflagration occurred in Newark, N. J., on Friday afternoon last—when about fifty buildings were either consumed or blown up. The amount of damage is estimated at \$200,000—100,000 of which was insured in various offices. The fire was distinctly seen

from New York, and several fire companies started for the spot, but arrived too late to render any service. The want of water was sorely felt.

Remedy for Cholera.—The New York American, the other day contained the following very interesting statement, communicated apparently by a medical man.

"New experiments made lately in France for the cure of cholera have been successful in cases considered incurable. The remedy is very simple; it consists of putting the sick person into a warm bath of very salt water. Bodies already much discolored, have been left three hours in a bath of that kind kept constantly warm: the progress of a return to life was very astonishing, the color changing every half hour till they had resumed their former whiteness. The physician can easily judge of the length of time the bath is required. The cause of the change are these: Warmth opens the pores of the skin, and as the salt has the power of liquifying the coagulated blood, it causes the blood congealed in the veins to resume its ordinary course towards the heart and thus prevents death."

Rochester is undoubtedly the greatest flour manufactory in the world. The Flouring Mills are masses of stone edifice, some of them eight stories high and nearly three hundred feet long. There are twenty-one mills with ninety-six runs of stone in the city. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat are required daily to keep them in full operation. They can manufacture and put up ready for market, five thousand barrels daily. It is estimated that during the year which terminated with the first of August last, six hundred thousand barrels of flour have been sent to market from Rochester, worth about four millions of dollars.

The present high price of Food.—It is a disgraceful fact, that while flour, and all kinds of bread-stuffs are scarce and exceedingly dear in this country,—so much so, as to threaten the most serious inconvenience, if not absolute want, to many thousand of indigent families, that the quantity of grain consumed for that vilest of purposes, the manufacture of whiskey, is not sensibly diminished. The N. Y. Commercial says, one hundred thousand bushels grain are consumed monthly in the city of New York for that purpose. This is at the rate of one million, two hundred thousand bushels per annum, which might be converted into nourishing food—but which are converted into destroying poison! This is a fact worthy the attention of the philanthropist as well as the adept in political economy.—*Mer. Journal.*

The Speed of Steamers.—I have myself proved by experiment on canals, that when the speed of the boat is increased beyond a certain limit, its draught of water is rapidly diminishing, and in the case of a large steam raft constructed on the river Hudson, it was found that when the speed was raised to twenty miles an hour, the draught of water was diminished by seven inches. I have therefore no doubt that the increased speed of steamers is attended with a like effect; that, in fact, they rise out of the water, so that although the resistance is increased by reason of their increased speed, it is diminished in a still greater proportion by reason of their diminished immersion.—*Lardner on the Steam Engine.*

A Lady clothed in American Silk.—At the Agricultural Exhibition of Merrimack county, Mass. Mrs. Kimball of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, was present, robed in rich and durable silk of her own manufacture. She raised the silk worms, reeled, twisted, dyed and wove the silk, and for ought that is known to the contrary, made the garment with her own hands.

Reward of Talent.—We learn by the N. Y. Star, that Mr Cochran, a young American, who has invented a new kind of rifle—recently exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute—has sold the patent right to a company for three hundred thousand dollars.

The new basins at the Fairmount Water Works, at Philadelphia, have been completed, and are now filled with water. Their capacity is 12,000,000 gallons, which, with the contents of the old ones, makes the whole quantity 24,000,000 gallons.

The Cholera is committing fearful ravages among the slaves on the plantations about Charleston. In the city it appears to be gradually disappearing.

The Washington Globe announces that the office of Secretary of War having become vacant, the President has authorized and empowered B. F. Butler to perform the duties of that office, until the vacancy shall be otherwise filled.

Marriages.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Thurston, A. S. C. Strickland, Esq. of Wilton, to Miss Lucilla T. Chandler, of this town.

In Vassalboro' by Rev. E. R. Warren, Mr. Thos. Partridge, to Miss Sarah W. Pratt;—Mr. Peter Pray, Jun. to Miss Laura Ann Priest:—on the 25th ult. Mr. Timothy Rowell, to Miss Sarah Bryant, all of Vassalboro.

In China, by Rev. Wm. Bowler, Mr. Thomas Lancaster, to Miss Amy Evans, both of Albion;—Mr. Erastus Toby, of Patricktown Plantation, to Miss Jane W. Dudley of China:—Mr. Obadiah Gould of Raymond, to Miss Sarah Estes of R.

Deaths.

Died in this village on Thursday the 3d inst. Abigail Whittemore of Temple, aged about 22.

In Bangor, on the 17th ult. Mr. Albert Graves, formerly of Richmond Me. aged 21 years.

Died in Nobleboro', Sept. 30th Mr. George Hall.

In Bangor, Samuel Hudson, Surveyor General of Lumber, for Penobscot county.

Notice.

The subscriber has a first rate BOAR, of the Mackay, Bedford and Berkshire breed, which he will keep for those who are desirous of improving their breed of Swine. JOEL CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1836.

Notice.

The Steamer, MOOSE HEAD, will run one month from date on Moose Head Lake, to accommodate all those who wish to take teams and supplies across the Lake for any lumbering operations. A large portion of the most valuable part of the season is usually lost for lumbering before the Lake closes with ice. The Steamer will lay during the fall and winter at the outlet, at which place application may be made.

October 10, 1836.

Half Blood South Down Lambs.

The subscriber will receive at his farm in Hallowell, a few Ewes to put to the above lambs,—at one dollar per Ewe.—As he purposes to limit the lambs to five ewes each,—and has already 14 engaged, early application should be made for about 40, the number that remains, that he can receive.

CHA'S. VAUGHAN.

October 31st, 1836.

Nursery of William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill, in Newton, near Boston.



This establishment, which now comprises twenty-five acres, includes the selections of the finest kinds of new Flemish Pears, and of all other hardy fruits—selections from the first rate sources, and the finest varieties known.

74,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can now be supplied, wholesale or retail.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses. Also, Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass.

Trees and Plants when ordered, are carefully selected, and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

Newton, Oct. 8, 1836.

8w37.

Attention, Mechanics!

A meeting of the WINTHROP MECHANIC ASSOCIATION will be holden at the Brick School House, on Monday evening, 14th inst. at 7 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—“Which has the greatest influence upon our lives, our Consciences or our Laws?”

WM. H. LORD, Sec'y.

Garden Seeds, Trees, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors of the Linnean Garden and Nurseries, near New York, offer to the public the most extensive collection of Garden, Agricultural & Flower Seeds to be found in the Union. They will supply venders on the most favorable terms, both as to prices and credit; and they will also enter into such engagements relative to Agencies for the sale of their Trees, Plants, Bulbous roots, &c. as cannot fail to be highly advantageous to their correspondents. The seeds will be supplied by the pound and bushel at low prices, or they will be furnished to any extent put up in small papers and labelled ready for retailing, on which a large discount will be allowed. Specimen beds of the different seeds are growing for inspection, whereby their excellence and accuracy are proved. 100,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis at \$25 to \$30 per hundred—15,000 Broad-leaved Florence Mulberry at \$12 to \$15 per hundred—and also above 100,000 White Italian do. at \$30 to \$80 per 1000 according to size. Fruit and Ornamental Trees of every description. Flowering Shrubs, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Double Dahlias, Greenhouse plants, &c. Priced Catalogues of which will be sent per mail to every applicant. The proprietors of Nurseries, and those who wish to establish new Nurseries, will be dealt with at a liberal discount.

Oct. 25, 1836.

3w40.

CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of “Improved Hygean Medicine,” “Original Hygean,” “The Morrison Pills, signed by Adna L. Norcross,” &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine. Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E. Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Steaens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope.

Hallowell, November 3d, 1836.

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also Grates, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836.

34tf.

Stoves, Fire Frames and Grates,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADD & STRICKLAND,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, Hallowell,

Offer for sale a larger, more extensive and splendid assortment of STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, and GRATES, than can be found, or was ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest, and most approved patterns now in use—among which are

Dr. NOTT'S celebrated cooking Stoves 4 sizes,
LOW'S do premium do 4 sizes,
WILLARD & Co's Improved premium do 3 sizes
BUSWELL & PECKHAM'S do do do 4 sizes,
RATHBONE'S Union do
WILSON'S Improved Union do 3 sizes,
TOWN'S Improved Rotary Cooking Stove,
WILSON'S do do do
WILLARD & Co's Franklin do do
WILSON'S Improved James do do
LADD'S Open Franklin do do
JAMES' round and oval Boilers Cook, with large and small hearths.

ALSO,—21 sizes and patterns of elegant FIRE FRAMES suitable for Parlors and Kitchens.

Splendid patterns of ground, polished, and cast mantle Grates, for Parlors.

Cylinder and square coal stoves, for shops and entries.

Franklin Stoves, suitable for Parlors School Houses, &c.

7 Sizes Box and 6 Plate Stoves, for Shops, School Houses, &c.

Cast Iron Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors; Cast Iron Pumps and Furnaces, of different sizes; Copper Pumps; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Sheet Lead—Zinc and Sheet Iron. Tin Ware—Sheet Iron Stoves and Funnel, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order.

The above will be sold at wholesale or retail on as good terms and as low, as can be obtained at any other establishment in the State.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1836.

Stoves! Stoves!!

PRESCOTT & WOOD offer for sale at their Store in Hallowell, at wholesale or retail, the largest assortment of STOVES & FIRE FRAMES ever offered in this part of the State, and at such prices as to make it an object for purchasers to call—comprising all of the most approved kinds of Cooking Stoves now in use. Also Franklin Six Plate and Box Stoves of all sizes.

Their stock of FIRE FRAMES consist of 30 different sizes and patterns, suitable for Kitchens of the largest size and bed-rooms of the smallest dimensions. Also, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Iron Wire, and a general assortment of HARD WARE GOODS.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1836.

6w36

Poetry.

From the Am. Monthly Magazine.

TO A FRIEND ON HIS MARRIAGE.

'Tis said that marriage is a lottery—
And if the simile be true as wise,
My friend, how happy must that lover be
(Who, ere the drawing, knows he'll win a prize!

A prize indeed! richer than Ophir's gold;
A virtuous woman of more real worth
Than rubies—or the hidden wealth untold,
In Ocean's caverns or deep mines of Earth.

Oh, guard the treasure with a miser's care,
And lock it safely in thine inmost heart;
Then will it keep its present lustre fair
And of thy very soul become a part.

Like vine and tree, may you together grow
Close intertwined—unheeded of the blast,
While your affections unestranged shall glow,
And truth, and faith, and constancy shall last!

P. B.

Miscellany.

Correspondence of the Saturday Courier.

LOWELL, 1836.

Puff—puff—whew—whizz—whirr!—and so we are, thanks to fire and water, at Lo'll!—the miracle of manufactories; (though not the manufactory of miracles,)—the Manchester of America—and the home of the mile of girls! The first impression is far less captivating than that of Manayunk:—the country is flat and sandy; with few trees and no mountains—but the water power is prodigious, and the enterprize of its owners unbounded: pity it is, they had not "laid themselves out" on the land, as much as on the water, and made their place the prosperous little Paradise it ought to have been. However, since they will have it so, I'll e'en "lave 'em in the strame"—as Paddy did the youngster, he was "tould to take a bathin', sure and lave 'em well in the water!"

On arriving at the Merrimack House, where you may get a decent dinner, barring the soup, (price 62 cents!) our party—consisting of eight or ten southern gentlemen, Mr G. of the "Lady's Book," and one other—were politely furnished with passports to the various factories, and set out, or walked out, rather, on the "grand tour."

On nearing the huge, seven story stone monstrosity, called the woolen mill, our ears were saluted by the buzzing of 10,000 spindles, (I speak advisedly!) more or less; and one would hardly be at fault in mistaking, like the redoubtable Don Quixotte, the forty big "fulling mills," that greet one's astonished eyes at entering, for so many "out-rageous giants at fisty cuffs." Such splash-dash-beat and thrash—sounds "eye never heard!" But to go back to the fleece—i. e. first principles—and begin at the beginning. From the first "assorting" of the wool, through the various processes of dyeing, scouring, &c., the operations are comparatively simple;—though the great variety of rich colors, and their innumerable shades might well excite admiration—especially in one who has the "organ!" The next process—that of "carding and roping," whereby a single machine, (the invention of Boynton, of Connecticut,) does the work of numerous "roll boys" and many men, is a beautiful specimen of labor-saving machinery—doing the work better in far less time. The spinning is still done on the "jenny" plan—they being so constructed and improved that a little girl can attend to seventy or eighty spindles with ease. This room has great attractions for a lover of machinery, (as the machinist who presides evidently is, having the largest organs of "constructiveness" possible,)—or the lovers of the fair, of whom "any quantity" seem, silk-worm like, to be spinning their destinies before they die!" Indeed many of them are quite as "pale and interesting" as tight lacing and close confinement could make them, in our most fashionable circles! Still I am told that many of them, farmers daughters, return to their homes with quite pretty little fortunes;—weave anew the net for their old sweethearts—take marriage in the natural way—and indulge Philoprogenitiveness, &c. &c. accordingly. But to continue the thread of our discourse—we were spinning, I think? The next story is devoted to the

weaving—which is done entirely by machinery—(power looms)—a small girl 'tending the shuttle and mending the threads. We have now traced the "raw material" through the various processes of dyeing, scouring, carding, spinning and weaving:—it is now "whole cloth," and it is a chance if we do not make a story out of it. The flannel is now cut from the looms, in pieces of suitable length to allow for shrinkage, and taken to the "fulling mill," where, by a mysterious process, attended by most unwritten odors, it is shrunk in breadth and length to a proper thickness for "men's and women's wear." A nap is then raised on it by teasing—which nap is again sheared sufficiently close to admit of a handsome "finish" which is given by brushing, hot pressing, &c. &c. It is now marked, ticketed, packed, and ready to be "marketed." The tailor can tell the rest.

Curious reader! I have now shown thee the "American system" and the triumph of machinery. The "mile of girls" and the carpet and calico factories remain to be disposed of. In the first place, then, "fussily,"—as the D. D.'s say—of the carpet and hearth rug weaving—(the carding and spinning are the same as in other woollens,) it is still done by the hand loom—and must perhaps ever remain beyond the reach of mere mechanism.

The carpet loom is a very complicated machine, requiring the closest attention on the part of the operatives, which would seem to be no easy task amid the clang of an hundred shuttles—each loom having a dozen or so—(one to each color,)—and the jingling of as many little bells, that ring at every change of color required to give the proper pattern. The workmen look care-worn—and you have none of the songs of the "jolley weaver," to which the brisk shuttle used to beat time, in days of yore, gone by;—the tread mill turneth out no music now-a-days, and "things isn't as they used to was!" However, the carpets are beautiful—pattern, colors and all—and if the end is but gained, what matters the means?

Rugs are woven much in the same manner as carpets—save that the web is uncolored—and the "woof" is worked in without the aid of shuttles—it being looped over the fingers to give it a raised appearance when cut. The pattern hangs before the weaver, and is followed by the eye merely—which must be that of an artist, one would think. Indeed one of the looms was worked by a young boy of 14 or 16, whose head phrenologically speaking, would do honor to any painter—imitation, coloring, calculation, constructiveness, &c. all large—and the work he was fabricating was, of course, of the most elegant description! Of the calico printing, it is impossible to give one an idea who has not seen it:—the curious may easily get a proof of their skill at any of the print stores, by enquiring for "Merrimac prints"—they put foreign labels on the worst of them—so be particular, ladies!

Most abused reader, I had intended to say a word or two of the "mile of girls,"—(they will soon form a league, I fear!)—for thy especial edification—but thou can'st not be so ungallant as to insist upon introducing so grave a subject at the fag end of this sheet?—we shall meet again if "nothing happens." Adieu. Z. E. B.

N. B.—If you don't like stopping here, pray consider yourself in Boston—the cars will take you there, (28 miles,) in 56 minutes, over the smoothest rail road in the country—the stillest cars, and the company—just as it comes along.

Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings.

The best varieties of Chinese Mulberry (*Morus Multicaulis*) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. Witmarsh's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method, by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, (Mass.) Sept. 14, 1836.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON U. STATES MAIL STEAM PACKET LINE.

The Steam Packet

NEW ENGLAND,

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at half past 5 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00 } and
" Bath to " 3.50 } found.

The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

The NEW ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner,
J. BEALS, Bath,
M. W. M. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, June, 1836.

Cooking Stoves—Fire Frames—Franklin & Close Stoves.

The subscriber has for sale MOOR'S celebrated COOK STOVES. He has also the Conical Premium Cook, which for a small family or for the price he thinks is equal to any in use. A variety of other patterns of Cooking Stoves. Also FIRE FRAMES, various sizes and patterns; Franklin and Close Stoves. Also Sheet Zinc and Sheet Iron. Also Iron and Steel. SAM'L CHANDLER.
Winthrop, Sept. 22, 1836. 34.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836. 6m7

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to recommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinion, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of George and Enos Dillingham, or of the subscriber.

LEOARD NNORCROSS.

To Inventors.

The subscriber gives notice that he shall start for the city of Washington on or about the 1st day of next month, and will take charge of models or other business at the Patent Office, for a reasonable compensation, JOHN A. PITTS.

Winthrop. Oct. 18, 1836.